

GEORGIYEVSKIY, N.

USSR / Forestry. Forest Cultures.

Z.

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 7, 1958, 29571.

Author : Georgiyevskiy, N. P.

Inst : Not given.

Title : Several Considerations on the Cultivation of
Forest Cultures.
(Nekotoryye sobrazheniya o vyrashchivani
lesnykh kul'tur).

Orig Pub: Lesn. kh-vo, 1957, No 6, 40-43.

Abstract: Mention is made of the factor of density of
stand being underrated and frequently confused
with canopy density, as well as of the study
of the laws of growth of the plantings in re-
lation to this factor being inadequate. Since
a non-relative optimal density does not exist,
one must speak only of optimal density which

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USSR / Forestry. Forest Cultures.

K

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 7, 1958, 29571.

Abstract: insures the greatest viability, the largest mean diameter, supply at a specific age, general productivity, full woodiness of high standard, facile cleaning out of brushwood, etc. To obtain larger supplies at the moment of main felling, it is expedient to have thinner cultures. It is recommendable that maintenance felling in the cultures be planned for the purpose of deriving specific assortments. Several tips are given on systems of cultivation.

Card 2/2

59

GEORGIYEVSKIY, Nikolay Petrovich; PONOMAREV, A.D., red.; ARNOL'DOVA,
K.S., red. ind-va; KORNUSHINA, A.S., tekhn. red.

[Increasing the productivity of forests] Povyshenie produktivnosti
lesov. Moskva, Goslesbumizdat, 1960. 35 p. (MIRA 13:7)
(Forests and forestry)

GEORGIYEVSKIY, N.F.

[Materials on forest hydrology and biogeophysics] Materialy po lesnoi gidrologii i biogeofizike. Moskva, lesnaya promyshlennost', 1965. 89 p. (MIRA 18:11)

1. Pushkino. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut lesovodstva i mekhanizatsii lesnogo khozyaystva.

Производство л. в. в.

AUTHOR: Aerov, L.P. SOV/94-58-11-10/28
Bas'kov, K.P.
Bovin, V.G.
Georgiyevskiy, P.I.
Ivlin, Ya.Ye.
Kuz'min V.A.
Strakhov, K.I.
Shageyev, Ye. A.

TITLE: The Production of Accurate Castings by the Lost Wax Process with Patterns Made of Composition MAI-KTM-500. (Proizvodstvo tochnogo lit'ya po vyplavlyayemyim modelyam na sukhom napolnitele s primeneniym splava MAI-KTM-500)

PERIODICAL: Promyshlennaya Energetika, 1958, Nr 11, pp 19-21 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: This article is about a suggestion that was awarded second premium in an All-Union power economy competition. The staff of the works together with the Chair of Metal Technology of the Moscow Aviation Institute developed and introduced the process of accurate casting by the lost wax process using a dry filler for the pattern, composition MAI-KTM-500 instead of the old wet filler.

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SOV/94-58-11-10/28

The Production of Accurate Castings by the Lost Wax Process with Patterns Made of Composition MAI-KTM-500.

The composition previously used for making patterns is given, the new composition consists of 84.5% rosin, 11.8% paraffin wax, 1.0% ceresine, 0.4% bitumen. A variety of different parts that have been produced by this method are illustrated in Figs. 1, 2 and 3. A wider range could be made than previously because the ceramic covers of the moulds are much stronger than before. The new composition can be used repeatedly. The advantages of the new composition over materials of lower and higher melting points are briefly stated. When the composition is melted out of the mould little damage is done because its coefficient of expansion is small. Indeed, the moulds are even strengthened because the composition penetrates into the pores of the ceramic. Especially good results were obtained with the new material in the manufacture of turbine blades as shown in Fig. 4. As a result of introducing

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SOV/94-52-11-10/28

- The Production of Accurate Castings by the Lost Wax Process with Patterns Made of Composition MAl-KTM-500.

the new method of accurate casting, the annual economy of electric power is more than 2.4 billion kWh and working conditions have been improved. There are 4 figures.

Card 3/3

GEORGIYEVSKIY, P.K.

The main problem is a centralized manufacture of spare parts and units. Mashinostroitel' no.6:4 Je '60.
(MIRA 13:8)
(Machine tools--Maintenance and repair)

GEORGIYKVIY, P.

These are the results of specialization. Prom.koop. 14 no.9:8
S '60. (MIRA 13:9)

1. Predsedatel' pravleniya oblpromsoвета, g.Zhitomir.
(Zhitomir Province--Textile industry)

SOV/98-59-8-2/33

14(10,11), 18(5)

AUTHORS:

Naymushin, I., Head, Gindin, A., Chief Engineer, Shergin, B., Secretary of the Party Committee, Georgiyevskiy, S., Secretary

TITLE:

Open Letter From the Workers on the Bratsk Construction Project

PERIODICAL:

Gidrotekhnicheskoye stroitel'stvo, 1959, Nr 8, pp 3-4 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

As mentioned in the opening article, this is an open letter sent to all construction sites, industrial undertakings, technical institutes, and to the workers on the Krasnoyarsk GES project in particular. Based on the resolutions of the June Plenum of the Central Committee of the Soviet Communist Party, and born of a desire to hasten the fulfillment of the plan, the letter calls for help to be extended by more experienced teams to those in a less fortunate position. In particular, it calls for aid from the workers of the town of Angarsk, the Glavmosstroy and the Glavmospromstroymaterialov of the Mosgorispolkom (Moscow City Executive Committee) in this field of housing construction on the Bratsk site, admitting its inexperience in this sphere; from the Krivoy Rog ore-mining team in the construction of the Korshunov

Card 1/2

SOV/98-59-8-2/33

Open Letter From the Workers on the Bratsk Construction Project

iron-ore combine (output 12 million tons a year); from timber combines, in order to help with the construction of the largest wood-processing enterprise in the USSR (output 4 million cubic meters a year); and from the Academy of Construction and Architecture of the Ukrainian SSR in the field of the removal of earth and rock by means of explosives. In return, the Bratsk workers on the Padun Falls offer their help and experience to all who need it, especially to the workers on the Krasnoyarsk site on the Yenisey, who lag behind the former somewhat in the fulfillment of their part of the plan to provide a network of power stations in Siberia.

ASSOCIATION: Bratskgesstroy (Bratsk Construction Project) (Naymushin); Bratskiy gorkom KPSS (Bratsk Town Committee, CPSU (Georgiyevskiy)

Card 2/2

GEORG IYEVSKIY, S.D., kandidat sel'skokhozyaystvennykh nauk.

~~www.fbi.gov/foia/whistleblowers/whistleblowers.html~~

Some useful woody plants in the western regions of the White
Russian S.S.R. Sbor.nauch.trud.Inst.biol.AN BSSR no.1:101-113
'50. (MLRA 9:1)

(White Russia--Trees)

GEORGIYEVSKIY, S.D., kandidat sel'skokhozyaystvennykh nauk.

Growing serviceberries in the White Russian S.S.R. Sber.nauch.
trud.Inst.biol.AN BSSR. no.3:104-108 '52. (MLRA 9:2)
(White Russia--Juneberry)

GEORGIYEVSKIY, S.D.

NAZAREVSKIY, S.I.; MAKAROV, S.N.; PILIPENKO, F.S.; GERASIMOV, M.V.; IL'INSKAYA, M.L.; VEKSLER, A.I., [deceased]; VASIL'YEV, I.M.; IL'INA, N.V.; SOKOLOV, S.Ya.; LOZINA-LOZINSKAYA, A.S.; SAAKOV, S.G.; ZALESSKIY, D.M.; AVRORIN, N.A.; IVANOV, M.I.; PRIKLADOV, N.V.; SOBOLEVSKAYA, K.A.; SALAMATOV, M.N.; MALINOVSKIY, P.I.; LUCHNIK, A.I.; KRAVCHENKO, O.A.; VEKHOV, N.K.; GROZDOV, B.V.; MASHKIN, S.; BOSSE, G.G.; PALIN, P.S. (g. Shuya, Ivanovskoy oblasti); MATUKHIN; ZATVARNITSKIY, G.F.; GRACHEV, N.G.; CHERKASOV, M.I.; KIRKOPULO, Ye.N.; LEVITSKAYA, A.M.; GRISHKO, N.N.; LIKHVAR', D.F. VIL'CHINSKIY, N.M.; LYPA, A.L.; OREKHOV, M.V.; SHCHERBINA, A.A.; TSYGANKOVA, V.Z.; BARANOVSKIY, A.L.; GEORGIYEVSKIY, S.D.; STEPUNIN, G.A. OZOLIN, E.P.; LUKAYTENE, M.K.; KOS, Yu.I.; VAIL'YEV, A.V.; RUKHADZE, P.Ye.; VASHADZE, V.N.; SHANIDZE, V.M.; MANDZHAVIDZE, D.V.; KORKESHKO, A.L.; KOLESNIKOV, A.I., (g. Sochi); SERGEYEV, L.I.; VOLOSHIN, M.P.; RYBIN, V.A.; IVANOVA, B.I.; RYABOVA, T.I.; GAREYEV, E.Z.; RUSANOV, F.N.; BOCHANTSEVA, Z.P.; BLINOVSKIY, K.V.; KLYSHEV, L.K.; MUSHEGYAN, A.M.; LEONOV, L.M.

Talks given by participants in the meeting. Biul.Glav.bot.sada no.15:
85-182 '53. (MLBA 9:1)

1. Glavnyy botanicheskiy sad Akademii nauk SSSR (for Makarov, Pilipenko, Gerasimov, Il'inskaya, Veksler); 2. Akademiya komunal'nogo khozyaystva imeni K.D. Pamfilova for Vasil'yev); 3. Veesoynuznaya sel'skokhozyaystvennaya vystavka (for Il'ina); 4. Botanicheskiy sad Botanicheskogo instituta imeni V.L. Komarova Akademii nauk SSSR (for Sokolov, Lozina-Lozinskaya, Saakov); 5. Botanicheskiy sad Leningradskogo
(continued on next card)

NAZAREVSKIY, S.L.---(continued) Card 2.

gosudarstvennogo ordena Lenina universiteta (for Zalesskiy); 6. Pol'yarno-Al'piyskiy botanicheskiy sad Kol'skogo filiala imeni S.M. Kirova Akademii nauk SSSR (for Avrorin); 7. Botanicheskiy sad pri Tomskom gosudarstvennom universiteta (for Ivanov); 8. Botanicheskiy sad pri Tomskom gosudarstvennom universiteta imeni V.V. Kuybysheva (for Prikladov); 9. Tsentral'nyy Sibirekiy botanicheskiy sad Zapadno-Sibirskogo filiala Akademii nauk SSSR (for Salamatov, Sobolevskaya); 10. Botanicheskiy sad Irkutsko gosudarstvennogo universiteta imeni A.A. Zhdanova (for Malinovskiy); 11. Altayskaya plodovo-yagodnaya opyt'naya stantsiya (for Luchnik); 12. Bashkirskiy botanicheskiy sad (for Kravchenko); 13. Lesostepnaya selektsionnaya opyt'naya stantsiya dekorativnykh kul'tur tresta Goszelenkhoz Ministerstva kommunal'nogo khozyaystva RSFSR (for Vekhov); 14. Bryanskiy lesokhozyaystvennyy institut (for Grozdov); 15. Botanicheskiy sad pri Voronezhskom gosudarstvennom universitete (for Mashkin); 16. Orekhovo-Zuyeviskiy pedagogicheskiy institut (for Bosse); 17. Botanicheskiy sad pri Rostovskom gosudarstvennom universitete imeni V.M. Molotova (for Matukhin); 18. Botanicheskiy sad Kuybyshevskogo gorodckogo otdela narodnogo obrazovaniya (for Zatvarnitskiy); 19. Zoobotanicheskiy sad pri Kazanskom universitete (for Grachev); 20. Gosudarstvennyy respublikanskiy proektnyy institut "Giprokommunstroy" (for Cherkasov); 21. Botanicheskiy sad Odesskogo gosudarstvennogo universiteta imeni I.I. Mechnikova (for Kirkopulo); 22. Botanicheskiy sad pri Dnepropetrovskom gosudarstvennom universitete (for Levitskaya); 23. Botanicheskiy sad
(continued on next card)

NAZAREVSKIY, S.L.---(continued) Card 3.

Akademi nauk USSR (for Grishko, Likhvar', Vil'chinskiy); 24. Kiyevskiy sel'skokhozyaystvennyy institut (for Lypa); 25. Botanicheskiy sad Chernovitskogo gosudarstvennogo universiteta (for Orekhov); 26. Botanicheskiy sad pri L'vovskom gosudarstvennom universitete imeni Iv. Franko (for Shcherbina); 27. Botanicheskiy sad Khar'kovskogo gosudarstvennogo universiteta imeni A.M. Gor'kogo (for T'Syganova); 28. Botanicheskiy sad Zhitomirskogo sel'skokhozyaystvennogo instituta (for Baranovskiy); 29. Botanicheskiy sad Akademii nauk Belorusskoy SSR (for Georgiyevskiy); 30. Institut biologii Akademii nauk Belorusskoy SSR (for Stepunin); 31. Botanicheskiy sad Akademii Litovskoy SSR (for Lukaytene); 32. Botanicheskiy sad Latviyskogo gosudarstvennogo universiteta (for Ozolin); 33. Kabardinskiy krayevedcheskiy botanicheskiy sad (for Kos); 34. Sukhumskiy botanicheskiy sad Akademii nauk Gruzinskoy SSR (for Vasil'yev, Rukhadze); 35. Batumskiy botanicheskiy sad Akademii nauk Gruzinskoy SSR (for Shanidze); 36. Tbilisskiy botanicheskiy sad Akademii nauk Gruzinskoy SSR (for Mandzhavidze); 37. Sochinskiy park Dendrariy (for Korkeshko); 38. Gosudarstvennyy Nikitskiy botanicheskiy sad imeni V.M. Molotova (for Sergeyev, Voloshin); 39. Krymskiy filial Akademii nauk SSSR (for Rybin); 40. Botanicheskiy sad Moldavskogo filiala Akademii nauk SSSR (for Ivanova); 41. Botanicheskiy sad Botanicheskogo instituta Akademii nauk Tadzhikskoy SSR (for Ryabova); 42. Botanicheskiy sad Kirgizskogo filiala Akademii nauk SSSR (for Gareyev); 43. Botanicheskiy
(continued on next card)

HAZAREVSKIY, S.L.---(continued) Card 4.

sad Akademii nauk Usbekskey SSR (for Rusanov, Bochantseva); 44.
Botanicheskiy sad Akademii nauk Turkmenskoy SSR (for Blinovskiy);
45. Respublikanskiy sad Akademii nauk Kazakhskoy SSR (for Kiyashev,
Mushegyan).

(Botanical gardens)

GEORG-IYEVSKIY, S.D.

MERLO, Anna Stanislavovna, nauchnyy sotrudnik; GEORGIYEVSKIY, Sergey
Dmitriyevich, kandidat sel'skokhozyaystvennykh nauk [deceased];
KAZACHENIK, V., redaktor; STEPANOVA, E., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[Floriculture manual] Spravochnik tvetovoda. Minsk, Gos.izd-vo
BSSR, 1956. 250 p. (MIRA 9:8)

1. Botanicheskiy sad Akademii nauk BSSR (for Merlo).
(Flowers)

Georgiyevskii, S.I.

11F

The preservation of hormones in organohydrolyzates prepared by various methods. M. V. Smirnova and S. I. Georgiyevskii. *Problemy Endokrinol.* 1936, 135-141; *Chem. Abstr.* 1938, 1, 910-2b. Hydrolyzates of suprarenal capsule, pituitary, pancreas and ovary prep'd. by 4 different methods (peptic digestion, tryptic digestion, acid hydrolysis and autolysis) were tested to det. the extent to which the sp. hormones were retained. With the exception of the pancreas prep'n. most of the organohydrolyzates showed greater or less am'ty. of the appropriate hormone. More of the hormone was retained in prep'n. prep'd. by peptic digestion rather than hydrolysis by other methods. These facts should afford at least a partial explanation of the therapeutic action of organohydrolyzates. M. G. Moore

ASB 314 METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

GEORG-IYEVSKIY, S.I.

BATINKOV, Ye.L., professor: ~~GEORG-IYEVSKIY, S.I.~~, dotsent, direktor.

Treatment of patients with salvarsan-syphilitic hepatitis. Vest. ven. i derm.
no. 4:48-51 J1-Ag '53. (MLRA 6:9)

1. 2-ya klinicheskaya bol'nitsa Krymskogo meditsinskogo instituta im. I.V.
Stalina. (Liver--Diseases) (Salvarsan--Physiological effect)
(Syphilis)

GEORGIYEVSKIY, V.R. [Georhiyevs'kiy, V.R.] (Kyev)

Synthesis of reliable systems from unreliable elements using a
feedback method. Part 1. Avtomatyka 10 no.1:49-57 '65.

(MIRA 1836)

L 29340-66 EWP(k)/EWP(h)/EWT(d)/EWP(l)/EWP(v) BC

ACC NR: AP5018020

SOURCE CODE: UR/0102/66/000/003/0049/0059

AUTHOR: Heorhiyevskyy, V. B. -- Georgiyevskiy, V. B. (Kiev) 51

ORG: none 14 B

TITLE: Method of determining the dynamic parameters of control systems (the method of recurrence relations)

SOURCE: Avtomatyka, no. 3, 1966, 49-59

TOPIC TAGS: automatic control, automatic control system, dynamic parameter determination, recurrence method

ABSTRACT: The problem of determining the dynamic parameters of a control system, which is understood as determining the constant coefficients of the differential equation describing the control process, is analyzed. A method for solving the problem is proposed on the basis of concepts used by the author in developing a method presented earlier [Trudy seminarov po teorii avtomaticheskogo regulirovaniya, no. 2, Obshchestvo "Znanitye," 1966]. The differential equation

$$\frac{d^n H}{dx^n} + a_{n-1} \frac{d^{n-1} H}{dx^{n-1}} + \dots + a_0 H = b_n \frac{d^n f}{dx^n} + \dots + b_0 f \quad (1)$$

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L 29340-66

ACC NR: AP6018020

is taken; by integrating it n times on the interval $(0, x)$, it is reduced to an integral equation containing terms of the form $C_0, C_1x, \dots, C_{n-1}x^{n-1}$. The essence of the method consists in transforming this integral equation into a form in which the terms $C_0, C_1x, \dots, C_{n-1}x^{n-1}$ are absent. A recurrence procedure for eliminating the above-mentioned terms is presented. To determine the unknown coefficients $a_0, \dots, a_{n-1}, b_0, \dots, b_9$ on the basis of the derived integral equation, a system of linear algebraic equations is derived. It is indicated that the proposed method can be applied to determining the parameters of many-dimensional automatic control systems, to determining the coefficients of certain types of nonlinear differential equations, of systems of equations, and of partial differential equations. As an illustration, the method is applied to Van der Pol and Fourier equations. The method presented here is compared with other known methods. Orig. art. has: 30 formulas. [LK]

SUB CODE: 12, 13 SUBM DATE: 12Feb66/ ORIG REF: 002/ OTH REF: 002/ ATD PRESS:

5109

Card 2/2 C.C.

GEORGIV VSEMY, V.L. [phonetic spelling], "U.S.]"

Deriving a simple algorithm for calculating the correlation
characteristics of soils as observed in nature under steady-
state conditions. Pop. in USSR no. 12:757-758 '65.
(MIRA 19:1)

1. Institut kibernetiki AN USSR. Submitted October 2, 1964.

L 11159-67 EWT(d)/EWP(1) IJP(c)

ACC NR: AP6034641

SOURCE CODE: UR/0102/66/000/004/0045/0053

AUTHOR: Heorhiyevs'kyy, V. B. --Georgiyevskiy, V. B. (Kiev) 15

ORG: none

TITLE: Method of determining parameters of dynamic systems¹⁶ described by dynamic partial differential equations

SOURCE: Avtomatyka, no. 4, 1966, 45-53

TOPIC TAGS: differential equation, partial differential equation, dynamic system, integral equation

ABSTRACTL A method is proposed for determining the parameters of dynamic systems described by dynamic partial differential equations. The method is one which does not use a theoretical solution of the equations. Therefore, it is possible to determine the parameters of dynamic systems when the conditions of motion are unknown or in a case when it is difficult to solve the equations. The method is based on the replacement of the differential equation by an integral equation for the measured function with respect to all independent variables and on the elimination, by the appropriate repetitive process, of the terms produced by the initial

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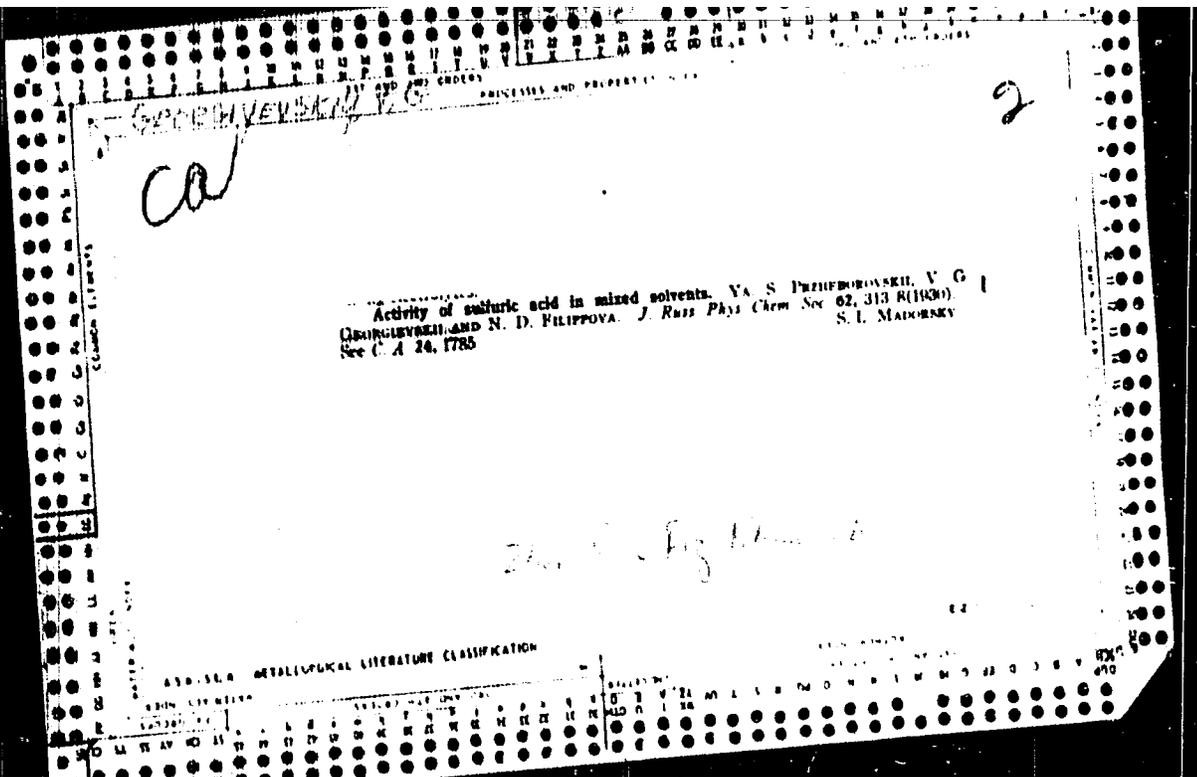
L 11159-67

ACC NR: AP6034841

and boundary value conditions. The method is found to be most convenient when the function is measured with equidistant argument values, and it may be easily extended to equations of higher degrees, in which case it proves to be the simplest method known. Orig. art. has: 28 formulas. [Based on author's abstract]

SUB CODE: 12/ SUBM DATE: 06Apr66/ ORIG REF: 002/ OTH REF: 001/

Card 2/2



CA/ 2000/10/15/10, V. G.

Preparation of printing inks from aqueous pastes of pigments and colored varnishes. V. G. Georgiyevich and T. V. Polyanskiy. *Poligraf. Promyshlennost* 1930, No. 1, 27 N. Review of methods of removal of H₂O from the

printing combs. Indicating a successful application of previous theoretical work (*Zhur. Fiz. Khim.* 1, 181 (1931)), in which the roasting and grinding operation is combined with heating to 100-110° to give satisfactory inks from any pigment combinations, with time saving of 60-120 hrs. over conventional methods. (I. M. Kozlov)

Georgiyevskiy, V. G.
CA

Dependence of the viscosity of esters of linoleic acid on their oxidation. V. G. Georgievskii and B. N. Shakhmet'yan (Moscow Polygraph. Inst.). *Zhur. Priklad. Khim.* (J. Applied Chem.) 24, 563-4 (1951) — *Me linoleate*, d_4^{20} 0.8978, and *glycol linoleate*, d_4^{20} 0.9182, show no viscosity changes after heating to 100° in N₂. Treatment of the esters with an air stream causes a similar uptake of O and a sharp rise of viscosity of the glycol ester and a somewhat less rapid increase in the Me ester. Br₂O₃ addn. hastens the oxidation but does not change the nature of the viscosity increase. Increase of the O concn. gives somewhat less viscous products. The viscosity measurements are made by the flow method in the same spp. in which the oxidation is done. Results are given graphically. G. M. K.

CA GEORGIYANSKIY, V.G.

Dependence of viscosity of linseed oil on its oxidation. II.
 V. G. Georgiyanskiy and B. N. Shakhmatyan (Moscow
 Poligraf. Inst., 2357), *Doklady Akad. Nauk SSSR*, 1963, 177, 2485g. Linseed oil does not
 thicken at 100° in absence of O₂. In the presence of Br₂,
 the induction period of oxidation vanishes, while plain O₂
 always gives a measurable induction period of oxidation and
 viscosity increase. Replacement of initially charged O₂
 by ordinary air for oxidation after the induction period gives
 results indicating that no specific oxidation "catalysts"
 are formed during the induction period and the rate of oxida-
 tion in air after pretreatment with O₂ is higher than in air
 alone. If at the end of the induction period O₂ is replaced by
 N₂, no changes appear in the preliminary step that are cap-
 able of increasing viscosity after the removal of O₂, but when
 N₂ is replaced by air, a similar rise of viscosity is observed
 as was found in ordinary air oxidation. Addn. of Br₂ to
 does not alter the relation between viscosity increase and ox-
 idation. At high levels of oxidation viscosity increase that is
 observed is not directly connected with oxidative processes.
 Natural linseed oil has the same viscosity-oxidation rela-
 tion as was found in synthetic esters of linoleic acid. III.
Ibid., 775-6. Oxidized linseed oil is analogous to natural
 linseed oil in its relation of viscosity to stage of oxidation.
 In polymerized oil, as in tung oil, addn. of Br₂ changes
 this dependency by giving more viscous products at the
 same stage of oxidation. The results of oxidation studies
 are given graphically. G. M. Kosolov

GEORGIYVSKIY, V.I., kandidat biologicheskikh nauk, nauchnyy sotrudnik.

Studying the higher nervous activity of young cattle. Izv.
TSKNA no.1:117-134 '56. (MLRA 9:10)

(NERVOUS SYSTEM) (CATTLE)

USSR/Human and Animal Physiology. Blood. Formed Elements
of Blood.

T-4

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 12, 1958, 55425.

Author : Durchenko, Ye. V., Georgiyevskiy, V. I.
Inst : Moscow Academy of Agriculture imeni K. A. Timiryazev.
Title : Some Data on the Study of Blood Morphology in
Farm Animals.

Orig Pub: Dokl. Mosk. a.-kh. akad. in. K. A. Timiryazeva,
1956, vyp. 25, 308-315.

Abstract: Twenty-two cows (18 Kholmogor breed cows) were
tested in the course of their winter and summer barn
keeping, as well as 4 pigs. It was shown that during
the first hour after milking the number of erythro-
cytes (E) increased, and the number of leukocytes
decreased. During the night, E decreases. When

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USSR/Human and Animal Physiology. Blood. Formed Elements
of Blood.

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Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 12, 1958, 55425.

the animals became greatly irritated, the number of leukocytes increased (up to 20 percent), as did the percentage of lymphocytes and the coagulability of the blood. Only in sucking calves, after they were fed milk, was nutritional leukocytosis observed. A clearly defined nutritional leukocytosis was observed in pigs, however. The Hb, E, and lymphocyte contents of the blood are higher in 6-12 year old cows than in 3-5 year old ones, and the percentage of stabnuclear and segmentonuclear neutrophils is lower in the 6-12 years old category. A varied investigation of the literary data should be carried out. Also, an additional

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USSR/Human and Animal Physiology. Blood. Formed Elements
of Blood.

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Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 12, 1958, 55425.

study is needed for the formation of a network of
the hematological profile in large horned cattle
under various physiological conditions.

Card : 3/3

ГЕОРГИЙЕВСКИЙ

USSR/Farm Animals - Cattle.

4-2

Abs Jour : Anim Jour - Biol., No 1, 1957, 2655

Author : Georgiyevskiy, V.I.

Inst : Timiryazev Agricultural Academy

Title : Studies in the Higher Nervous Activity of Cattle.

Orig Pub : Tr. Timiryazevsk. s.-k. akad., 1957, No 6, 173-181.

Abstract : Studies of groups of calves of different ages, all of which were strong balanced animals, raised under identical conditions, revealed that the formation and development of cortical processes in cattle occurs principally within the first 6-7 months of perinatal ontogenesis, and that subsequently the cortex functions develop to a much less extensive degree. At the age of one year the functional state of the cerebral cortex is characterized by

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USSR/Farm Animals - Cattle.

Q-2

Abc Jour : Abc Jour - P. 1., No. 1, 1955, 1955

some stability of nervous processes. Investigations, by the motor-nutritional method, of the individual peculiarities of the types of nervous systems in animals aged 12-18 months and, to a secondary extent, in those aged 23-24 months, revealed no essential differences in the strength, equilibrium and mobility of nervous processes (as reflected in characteristics of type). The animals investigated remained representative of the strong balanced mobile type. -- A.D. Masin

Card 2/2

USSR / Human and Animal Physiology. Internal Secretion. T
Thymus.

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 22, 1958, 102032.

Author : Georgiyevskiy, V. I.

Inst : ~~MOSCOW AGRICULTURAL~~ Academy imeni K. A. Timiryazev.

Title : On the Problem of the Morphology and Physiology of Thymus.

Orig Pub: Dokl. Mosk. s.-kh. akad. im. K. A. Timiryazeva, 1957, vyp. 30, ch 2, 53-59.

Abstract: It was shown on embryos and young cattle that there is a positive correlation between the size of thymus (T) and body weight until the period of growth involution. The relationship of T weight in grams to the body weight in kg for the given age group is a definite quantity. Apparently, for the course

Card 1/2

ZHEREBTSOV, P.I., prof.; GEORGIYEVSKIY, V.I.; POLYAKOV, I.I.; FILATOV,
G.V.; BURCHENKO, Ye.V.; PARSADANOVA, K.G., red.; PAVLOVA, V.A.,
tekh.n.red.

[Practical work in the physiology of farm animals] Praktikum
po fiziologii sel'skokhoziaistvennykh zhivotnykh. Pod red.
P.I.Zherebtsova. Moskva, Gos.isd-vo "Vysshaya shkola," 1959.
447 p. (MIRA 13:7)
(Veterinary physiology--Study and teaching)

GEORGIYEVSKIY, V.I., kand.biologicheskikh nauk, dotsent

Effect of the thymus gland on the calcium metabolism in animals.
Izv. TSKhA no.4:113-126 '61. (MIRA 14:9)
(Thymus gland) (Calcium metabolism)

IZMAYLOV, N.A. [deceases]; DZYUBA, N.P.; GEORGIYEVSKIY, V.P.

Analysis of combined preparations by the method of titration in nonaqueous solvents. Report No. 1: Analysis of mixtures of weak acids with weak bases. Med.prom. 16 no.4:17-19 Ap '62.

(MIRA 15:8)

1. Khar'kovskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy khimiko-farmatsevticheskiy institute.

(CHEMISTRY, MEDICAL AND PHARMACEUTICAL)

DZYUBZ, N.P.; GEORGIYEVSKIY, V.P. [Heorhievs'kiy, V.P.]

Use of anhydrous solvents for the potentiometric determination
of substances containing the phenol group. Farmatsev. zhur.
17 no.1:11-15 '62. (MIRA 15:6)

1. Khar'kovskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy khimiko-
farmatsevticheskiy institut.

(SOLVENTS)

(PHENOLS)

(POTENTIOMETRIC ANALYSIS)

GEORGIYEVSKIY, V.P. [Heorhievs'kiy, V.P.]; DZYUBA, N.P.

Quantitative determination of analgin by titration in anhydrous solvents. Farmatsev.zhur. 17 no.4:17-20 '62. (MIRA 16:3)

1. Khar'kovskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy khimiko-farmatsevticheskiy institut.

(DIPYRONE) (TITRATION)

GEGEYEVSKIY, V.P. [Gorshlevskiy, V.P.]; DZYUDA, N.I., JEMAYLOV, N.A.
[IZMAYLOV, M.A.] [deceased]

Quantitative determination of combined medicinal preparations
by titration in anhydrous solvents. Farmatsev. zhur. 12
no.4:27-31 '63. (MIRA 1967)

1. Khar'kovskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy khimiko-farmatsevticheskiy
institut.

TSARENKO, N.Ya.; GEORGIYEVSKIY, V.P., SHRAYBER, M.S.

Quantitative determination of the sum of alkaloids in the roots
of *Rauwolfia serpentina*. Apt. delo 14 no.5:49-51 S-O '65.

(MIRA 18:11)

1. Khar'kovskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy khimiko-farmatsevticheskiy
institut.

GEORGIEVSKII, N.F. (Georgievskiy, V.P.); DZYUBA, N.D.

Quantitative determination of ajmaline by the method of
acid-base titration in nonaqueous solvents. Farmatsev.zhur.
20 no.6:19-21 '65. (MIRA 19:1)

I. Kar'kovskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy khimiko-farmatsevti-
cheskiy institut. Submitted March 17, 1965.

VOZIYANOV, A.F.; BUZIN, V.A.; MEL'NIKOV, V.F.; SUSLIN, Yu.V.;
GEORGIYEVSKIY, V.S.

Ventilation of shielded working faces in steep seams of the
Donets Basin. Trudy Inst.gor.dela AN URSR no.11:53-65 '62.
(MIRA 16:2)

(Mine ventilation)

S/065/62/001/000/019/033
EO28/E185

AUTHORS: Gazerko, O.G., and Georgiyevskiy, V.S.
TITLE: Preparation of the animal for the experiment
SOURCE: Problemy kosmicheskoy biologii, v.1. Ed. by
N.M. Sisakyan. Moscow, Izd-vo AN SSSR, 1964. 321-327
TEXT: Dogs are considered to be the most suitable animals for
space flight experiments; they should be cross-bred males, not
more than 6 kg in weight and aged 1.5 - 6 years. The animals are
first accustomed to confinement for 20 days in cages of gradually
decreasing size, the final one being 54 x 41 x 20 cm. They are
then adapted to existence in a hermetically sealed container 64 cm
in diameter and 80 cm long containing all the equipment necessary
during space flight. The procedure was used in selecting the dog
Layka, which subsequently underwent a successful space flight.
There are 2 figures.

Card 1/1

S/865/62/001/000/023/033
E026/E485

AUTHORS: Georgiyevskiy, V.S., Yulanov, Ye.M.

TITLE: The effect of generalized vibration on animals

SOURCE: Problemy kosmicheskoy biologii, v.1. Ed. by N.M. Sisakyan. Moscow, Izd-vo AN SSSR, 1962. 377-383

TEXT: The authors have studied the blood pressure and pulse and respiration rates in dogs subjected to generalized vibration directed at right angles to the longitudinal axis of the body. The animals were placed in a vibration frame and exposed to vibrations of frequency 10000 to 70000 cps and amplitude 0.4 to 2.5 mm for a period of 6 minutes; 7 dogs were used and 61 experiments were carried out. Before vibration was applied preliminary training was carried out in order to accustom the animals to the experimental environment. During exposure to vibration the respiration rate of the dog Layka was unaffected, whereas the pulse rate rose from 106 to 202 and the arterial pressure from 140 to 170 mm Hg; the values returned to normal immediately after the end of the period of vibration. In the dog Kozyavka the respiration rate rose from 17 to 110 per minute

Card 1/2

The effect of generalized ...

S/865/62/001/000/023/033
E028/E485

during vibration, the pulse rate from 126 to 189 per minute and the arterial pressure from 135 to 200 mm Hg. No abnormalities of behavior or physiological functions were observed in any of the animals after exposure to vibration. There are 2 figures and 5 tables.

Card 2/2

Georgiyevskiy

ACCESSION NR: AT4042705

S/0000/63/000/000/0368/0371

AUTHOR: Myasnikov, A. L.; Akhrem-Akhramovich, R. M.; Kakurin, I. I.; Pushkar', Yu. T.; Mukharlymov, N. M.; Georgiyevskiy, V. S.; Tokarev, Yu. N.; Senkevich, Yu. A.; Katkovskiy, B. S.; Kalinina, A. N.; Cherepakhin, M. A.; Chichkin, V. A.; Filosofov, V. K.; Shamrov, P. G.

TITLE: Effect of prolonged hypokinesia on blood circulation in man

SOURCE: Konferentsiya po aviatsionnoy i kosmicheskoy meditsine, 1963. Aviatsionnaya i kosmicheskaya meditsina (Aviation and space medicine); materialy konferentsii. Moscow, 1963, 368-371

TOPIC TAGS: isolation, prolonged isolation, isolation chamber, isolation affect, bioelectric activity

ABSTRACT: Four young men 22 to 24 were subjected to voluntary bedrest for a period of 20 days. Tests on pulse, arterial pressure, rate of blood flow, venous pressure, etc., were run before and after the completion of the experiment. These tests were performed at rest and after functional exercises (30 knee bends at the rate of one every 1.5 sec). During the period of bedrest, pulse frequency diminished on the average by 14 strokes per minute; the arterial pressure diminish-

Card: 1/2

ACCESSION NR. AT1042705

ed by 11.2 mm of Hg. Stroke volume diminished on the average by 6 ml, while the minute rate of blood flow was reduced by 1.6 liters. After completion of the bed regime, pulse frequency rose by 18 to 34 strokes per minute, while systolic pressure and minute blood volume increased. Deep knee bends brought about characteristic increases in the pulse rate and changes in arterial pressure and phases of the cardiac cycle. The length of time required for these indices to return to normal increased from three minutes to seven minutes. It can be assumed that similar functional changes in the cardiovascular system will take place in man after his return to normal gravity following prolonged weightlessness.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 27Sep63

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: 18

NO REF SCV: 000

OTHER: 00

Gord

2/2

GEORGIYEVSKIY, V.S.; MAKURIN, L.I.; KALININA, A.N.; KATKOVSKIY, B.S.;
KUSTOV, V.V.; MIKHAYLOV, V.I.; PILIPYUK, Z.I.; TOKAREV, Yu.N.

Effect of eight-hour isolation and hypokinesia on some physiological and biochemical indices in man. Probl. kosm. biol.
4:27-30 '65. (MIRA 18:9)

KUSTOV, V.V.; MEKHAYLOV, V.I.; PILIPYUK, Z.I.; TOKAREV, Ya.N.; GEORGIYEVSKIY,
V.S.; KATKOVSKIY, B.S.; KALININA, A.N.

Change in some physiological and biochemical indices of man
subjected to carbon monoxide in low concentrations. Probl.
kosm. Biol. 4:75-79 '65. (MIRA 18:9)

L 19272-66 DWT(1)/PS(v)-3 SCTB DD/RD

ACC NR: AT6003837

SOURCE CODE: UR/2865/65/004/000/0027/0030

AUTHOR: Georgiyevskiy, V. S.; Kakurin, L. I.; Kalinina, A. N.; Katkovskiy, B. S.; Kustov, V. V.; Michaylov, V. I.; Pilipyuk, Z. I.; Tokarev, Yu. N.

ORG: none

TITLE: Effects of eight-hour isolation and hypokinesia on several physiological and biochemical indices in man

43
2, 5
B+1

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Otdeleniye biologicheskikh nauk. Problemy kosmicheskoy biologii, v. 4, 1965, 27-30

TOPIC TAGS: isolation test, hypokinesia, test chamber, respiration, human physiology, biochemistry, man, EKG, blood pressure, blood circulation, physiologic parameter

ABSTRACT: A study was performed in order to determine the effects of short-term isolation and hypokinesia on the basic physiological and biochemical indices of man. Ten young men, 21-24 years of age, were kept for 8 hours in a sitting position in a hermetically sealed chamber with forced ventilation of atmospheric air. The oxygen content was 20-21%, and the CO₂ content was 0.01-0.03%. The temperature varied between 20-22° C and the relative humidity between 50-60%. The parameters measured included the
Card 1/3

2

L 14272-66

ACC NR: A76003837

standard EKG, pulse frequency, arterial blood pressure, stroke and minute volumes of blood circulation, peripheral resistance, and the cardiac index. In addition, the frequency, depth, and per minute volume of respiration were measured, along with oxygen consumption, the coefficient of oxygen utilization, the amount of oxygen consumed from 1 liter of air, the vital capacity of the lungs, and certain other indices.

After 8 hours of isolation and hypokinesia, the majority of the subjects showed a diminution in pulse frequency (16%), an insignificant increase in stroke volume (11%), a diminution in per minute volume, and an increase in peripheral circulatory resistance (23%). Except for a slight tendency to bradycardia, the EKG did not show any deviations. Although changes in the respiratory functions were varied, they did not exceed limits of normal physiological-variation, except for a tendency toward retardation of forced exhalation of air of about 0.5 sec. After physical exercise, oxygen debt in most of the subjects was cancelled somewhat sooner, while ventilation debt was cancelled more slowly. Energy expenditures required by physical exercise dropped after the experiment at the expense of a diminution in oxygen debt. The number of errors in psychological (intelligence) tests

Card 2/3

L 14272-66

ACC NR: AT6003837

tended to increase toward the end of the experiment, indicating a certain degree of inertia in nervous processes. The amount of carboxyhemoglobin in the blood diminished from 1.48 ± 0.48 to 0.51 ± 0.26 after the experiment and, the catalyzing activity of the blood increased. Both of these changes were statistically significant. The cholinesterase activity of the blood serum diminished by 8.8%. No significant changes were noted in the urea content of the blood. At the same time, the amount of ammonia and urea in urine tended to diminish. In general, 8 hours of isolation and hypokinesia did not lead to any substantial functional shift in the human organism. Orig. art. has: 3 tables. [ATD PRESS: 4991-F]

SUB CODE: 06 / SUBM DATE: 1953 / ORIG REF: 004 / OTH REF: 002

Card 3/3

L 14266-66 BWT(1)/PS(v)-3 SCTB DD/RD

ACC NR: AT6003842

SOURCE CODE: UR/2865/65/004/000/0075/0079

AUTHOR: Kustov, V. V.; Mikhaylov, V. I.; Pilipyuk, Z. I.; Tokarev, Yu. N.; Georgiyevskiy, V. S.; Katkovskiy, B. S.; Kalinina, A. N.

43
341

ORG: none

TITLE: Changes in ^{2, 55, 46} several physiological and biochemical indices in man after exposure to small concentrations of carbon monoxide

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Otdeleniye biologicheskikh nauk. Problemy kosmicheskoy biologii, v. 4, 1965, 75-79

TOPIC TAGS: carbon monoxide, respiration, human physiology, test chamber, man, biochemistry, blood, central nervous system

ABSTRACT: Experiments were performed on young adult men in order to test the effects of carbon monoxide on certain biochemical indices. Each subject participated in an eight-hr background experiment (effect of hermetization) and an eight-hr experiment on the effects of carbon monoxide. A carbon monoxide concentration corresponds to the concentration of carbon monoxide exhaled by humans. The CO₂ concentration in the chamber did not exceed 0.6%, the air temperature was 18-22° C, the relative humid-

Card 1/3

2

L 14266-66

ACC NR: AT6003812

ity was 50--60%. The catalyzing activity of the blood, the activity of cholinesterase in blood serum, and the carboxyhemoglobin content of blood were measured in all subjects before and after the experiment. In addition standard EKG, blood pressure, oxygen consumption, and oxygen utilization were also measured. The subjects were also given mathematical problems to solve.

After an exposure of six to seven hours, the subjects manifested certain functional shifts in the cardiovascular system and external respiration, and also an increase in errors in test performance. The P, R, and T points of the EKG showed a drop in voltage. The QRS complex tended to expand (sometimes accompanied by an increased heart rate). The number of errors in all arithmetic tests showed a substantial increase.

After an eight-hr exposure to carbon monoxide, the carboxyhemoglobin content of the blood increased from $0.66 \pm 0.056\%$ to $1.58 \pm 0.43\%$. This was accompanied by a statistically significant increase in the cholinesterase activity of the blood serum. The catalyzing activity of the blood did not change.

Card 2/3

L 14266-66

ACC NR: AT6003842

An analysis of the data obtained makes it possible to assume that the minute physiological shifts observed in man after exposure to carbon monoxide cannot be explained as simply the result of carbon monoxide hypoxemia, since the carboxyhemoglobin content of the blood did not exceed 1.58%. It is felt that these changes are due to the effect of carbon monoxide on tissues and that this tissue effect must be taken into account in setting standards of permissible concentration of carbon monoxide in the air of hermetically sealed chambers. Orig. art. has: 3 tables. [ATD PRESS: 4091-F]

SUB CODE: 06 / SUM DATE: none / ORIG REF: 006 / OTH REF: 004

PC
Card 3/3

9(2)

06441

SOV/107-59-5-36/51

AUTHOR: Georgiyevskiy, Yu.

TITLE: An Audio Frequency Calibrator

PERIODICAL: Radio, 1959, Nr 5, p 47 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Calibrating an audio frequency generator may be considerably simplified when using the audio calibrator described in this article. This device may be used for checking and calibrating frequencies ranging from 50 to 15,500 cycles. The tuning frequency of the calibrator is changed in steps by changing capacitors and resistors. The calibrator is an alternating current bridge, as shown by a simplified circuit diagram (Figure 1). A more detailed circuit diagram is shown in Figure 2. A total of 58 fixed frequencies may be obtained by different positions of five toggle switches. In the first range from 50 to 1550 cycles the intervals are 50 cycles. In the second range, after connecting the multiplier circuit, frequencies from

Card 1/2

06441

An Audio Frequency Calibrator

SOV/107-59-5-36/51

500 to 15,500 cycles may be obtained at 500 cycle intervals. The calibrator may be built into a housing of 100x80x80 mm. The audio frequency generator is connected to the input and the indicator, headphones, for example, to the output. In case the frequency of the audio frequency generator corresponds to the calibrator frequency, there will be a minimum sound in the headphones. There are 2 circuit diagrams.

Card 2/2

S/271/63/000/003/047/049
A060/A126

AUTHORS: Georgiyevskiy, Yu.I., Balashov, I.I.

TITLE: Digital regulating apparatus for the automatic analysis of two-component solutions

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Avtomatika, telemekhanika i vychislitel'naya tekhnika, no. 3, 1963, 81 - 82, abstract 32483 (Sb. nauchn. tr. In-t avtomatiki Gosplana USSR, 1961, no. 2, 61 - 73)

TEXT: One of the principal apparatus for the automatic analysis of multi-component solutions is a differential analyzer. The digital principle applied to the solution of problems of automatic analysis has considerable advantages over simulation apparatus. DC potentials whose values are proportional to the electrical conductivity and density of a reversible solution are fed to the input of a digital differential analyzer from an automatic conductivity-meter and densitometer. These potentials are converted into a digital pulse code and fed into the memory matrix. In the matrix memory are permanently recorded the dependences between density, electrical conductivity, modulus and concentration,

Card 1/2

Digital regulating apparatus for the

S/271/63/000/003/047/049
A060/A126

obtained on the basis of the physico-chemical analysis of the reversible solution. When the matrix is interrogated by signals corresponding to the determined electrical conductivity and density, data as to the quantitative composition of the solution is fed to the output converter in binary code. In the output converter the data is converted from a binary code to an amplitude pulse by means of a decoder. The block diagram of the digital differential analyzer is shown and the operation of its component part is described in detail. In the memory unit of the analyzer torroidal ferrite cores are used. The memory unit, forming the main part of the differential analyzer contains in tabular form the dependence of the output quantities upon the density and electrical conductivity. The memory unit consists of two identical matrices of modulus and of concentration. Each matrix contains 200 ferrite cores and has a capacity of 2,000 bits. A schematic diagram of the power-supply voltage-stabilizer of the analyzer is shown which admits a variation of grid voltage by 50% and of load current from 0 to 300 ma with a voltage variation at the load not exceeding 1%. The described digital differential analyzer is designed for operation under shop conditions and is constructed in the form of block-panel construction. There are 7 figures and 12 references.

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

V. Ts.

Card 2/2

L 29384-66 EWI(1)

ACC NR: AP6517970

SOURCE CODE: UR/0413/66/000/010/0052/0052

INVENTOR: Balashov, I. I.; Georgiyevskiy, Yu. I.; Zarechnyy, V. F.

23
B

ORG: none

TITLE: DC to AC converter. Class 21, No. 181724

SOURCE: Izobreteniya, promyshlennyye obraztsy, tovarnyye znaki, no. 10, 1966, 52

TOPIC TAGS: electric energy converter, electronic circuit

ABSTRACT: A DC to AC converter (intended for measurements) in the form of a two-transistor direct coupled astable multivibrator is shown in the figure. To increase

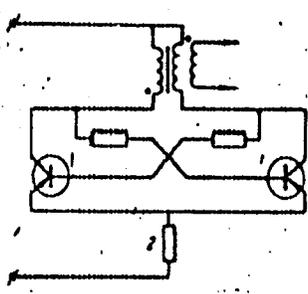


Fig. 1. DC to AC converter

1 - Transistors; 2 - temperature sensitive resistor.

Card 1/2

UDC: 621.314.572:537.312.6

L 29384-66

ACC NR: AP6017970

its accuracy in a wide temperature range, the emitters of the two transistors are coupled to ground through a temperature sensitive resistor (for example, a copper resistor). Orig. art. has: 1 figure. [BD]

SUB CODE: 09/ SUBM DATE: 29Mar65/ ATD PRESS: 5008

Card 2/2 *cc*

GEORGIYEVSKIY, Yu.I.

Anode-shift transducer of an aluminum electrolyzer. Avton.1
prib. no.4:86-87 O-D '62. (MIRA 16:1)

1. Institut avtomatiki Gosplana UkrSSR.
(Transducers) (Electrolysis)

GEORGIYEVSKIY, Yu.I.

Instruments for the analysis of substance constitution at the instrument
exhibition in London. Avtom.i prib. no.1:75-77 Ja-Mr '63.
(MIRA 16:3)

1. Institut avtomatiki Gosplana UkrSSR.
(London--Exhibitions) (Gases--Analysis)

GEORGIYEVSKIY, Yu.I.; APANAS'YEV, V.I.

Device for automatic determination of the productivity of an aluminum electrolyzer. Avtom. i prib. no.3:3-11 (1963).

(U.S.S.R.)

1. Institut avtomatiki Gosplana SSSR.

GEORGIYEVSKIY, Yu.I.

Equipment for the automatic control of the operating
conditions of an aluminum electrolytic cell. Met. 1
gornorud. prom. no.5:37-41 S-0 '63. (MIRA 16:11)

1. Institut avtomatiki Gosplana UkrSSR.

GEORGIYEVSKIY, Yu.I.

Automatic determination of metal yield according to the energy
used by aluminum electrolytic reduction cell. Avtom. i prib.
no. 1:22-24 Ja-Mr '64. (MIRA 17:5)

GEORGIYEVSKIY, Yu.I. [Khorhievskiy, Yu.I.]

Static characteristics of the industrial aluminum electrolyzer.
Khim. prom. [Ukr.] no.3:56-59 J1-S '64.

(MIRA 17:12)

GEORGIYEVSKIY, Yu.I., inzh.; AFANAS'YEV, V.N., inzh.

Registering device for determining the technological indices of
an aluminum electrolyzer. Khim. mashinostr. no.1:97-106 '65.
(MIRA 13:9)

GEORGIYEVSKIY, Yu.I., inzh.; POPOV, R.B., kand. tekhn. nauk

Characteristics of the selection of the regulated magnitude in
the automatic control of an aluminum electrolyzer. Khim.
mashinostr. no.1:107-114 '65. (MIRA 18:9)

GEORGIVUSKIY, Yu.I.

Statistical investigation of current efficiency in electrolytic aluminum production as dependent on the basic parameters of the electrolytic cell conditions. Izv. vya. ucheb. zav. tsvet. met. 8 no.5:138-143 '65. (MIRA 18:10)

1. Kiyevskiy institut avtomatiki.

ГЕОЛОГИЧЕСКИЙ, 1957

GEORGIYEVSKIY, Yu. M.

Effect of forest coverage on the maximum height of spring high water.
Trudy GGI no.61:299-307 '57. (MIRA 10:12)

1. Leningradskiy gidrometeorologicheskii institut.
(Forest influences) (Hydrology)

ГЕОРГИЕВСКИЙ, Ю. М.

ГЕОРГИЕВСКИЙ, Ю. М., Can Geogr Sci -- (diss) "Analysis of
Formation and Methods of Calculation of Maximums and Hydrographs^s
of Spring Floods ^{of Rivers} ~~in streams~~ of the Forest Zone of the
European Part of the Union". Len, 1958, 9 pp (Ministry of
Higher Education ^USSR). 100 copies (HL 10-58, 119)

- 8 -

14(9)

SOV/112-59-2-2641

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal. Elektrotekhnika, 1959, Nr 2, p 52 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Georgiyevskiy, Yu. M.

TITLE: Methods for Plotting a Vernal-Flood Hydrograph for Forest-Zone Conditions, the European Part of the USSR (Metodika proyektirovaniya gidrografa vesennego polovod'ya v usloviyakh zony Yevropeyskoy territorii SSSR)

PERIODICAL: Tr. Leningr. gidrometeorol. in-ta, 1958, Nr 7, pp 3-20

ABSTRACT: The genetic method formerly used by A. G. Kovzel' is accepted as a basis for plotting hydrographs of the vernal runoff from small watersheds. The computed hydrograph adequately agrees with the actual when the latter meets conditions of the firm amount of the vernal runoff equal to that of the maximum discharge; still better agreement is reached when the actual data of water yield is used in the computations. For this reason, the genetic methods can be extended over the case of vernal floods of medium and large rivers of the forest zone, the European part of the USSR.

Ye. A. I.

Card 1/1

Georgiyevskiy, Yu. M.

14(9)

SOV/112-59-2-2639

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal. Elektrotehnika, 1959, Nr 2, p 52 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Georgiyevskiy, Yu. M.

TITLE: Applicability of Design Formulae for Maximum Runoff in the Forest Zone, the European Part of the USSR (Voprosy primerimosti raschetnykh formul maksimal'nogo stoka v usloviyakh lesnoy zony Yevropeyskoy territorii SSSR)

PERIODICAL: Tr. Leningr. gidrometeorol. in-ta, 1958, Nr 7, pp 21-30

ABSTRACT: Analysis of the maximum discharges of vernal floods, estimated from D. L. Sokolovskiy's, A. V. Ogiyevskiy's, V. I. Moklyak's, L. T. Fedorov's, and G. A. Alekseyev's formulae and from the volumetric forest-zone formula, revealed that the best formula is Sokolovskiy's of 1937 because it is the simplest and has the least number of parameters. Without serious error, the maximum discharge can also be calculated from the volumetric formula. In this case, it is recommended that P. S. Kuzin's map of vernal-runoff isolines and the coefficient of their variation, or estimated values from an analogous basin data, be used.

Card 1/1

Ye.A.I.

GALAKTIONOV, I. I.; GEORGIYEVSKIY, Yu. M.

Maximum storm runoff in the south of the European part of the
Soviet Union. Trudy Len. gidromet. inst. no.11:82-96 '61.
(MIRA 16:1)

(Ukraine—Runoff)

GALAKTIONOV, I. I.; GEORGIYEVSKIY, Yu. M.; SAMOKHIN, A. A.

Study of the maximum runoff of small Far Eastern rivers.

Trudy Len. gidromet. inst. no.11:198-207 '61.
(MIRA 16:1)

(Soviet Far East—Runoff)

GEORGIYEVSKIY, Yu. N., OTTO, A. H., RODIONOV, S. F., BAL'SHAROVA, L. S..

"Electrophotometric Investigations of Night Glow," Mezhdunarodnyy Geofizicheskiy God - Informatsionnyy Byulleten' [IY - Information Bulletin]
No. 4, Moscow, 1958; pp. 58, 59.

(Translation - 9030841) (JPRS/NY-1-233, 30 June 1958)

AUTHORS: Bol'shakova, L.G., Georgiyevskiy, Yu.N., Otto, A.N. and Rodionov, S.F. SCV/49-58-8-14/17

TITLE: On the Electrophotometric Investigation of the Illumination of the Night Sky (Ob elektrofotometricheskom issledovanii svecheniya nochnogo neba)

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya Akademii Nauk SSSR, Seriya Geofizicheskaya, 1958, nr 8, pp 1044 - 1047 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: In measurements of this type, the illumination is usually obtained by determining the increase in photo-current at fixed intervals of time. Experiments carried out by the photometric laboratory of the Physics Institute (IGU) under field conditions (Refs 1 and 2) indicate that this method does not always give the full details of intensity changes. This occurs in particular when there are sharp deviations from the generally smooth diurnal variation. In order to obtain a more detailed knowledge of the intensity variations during the IGY, it became necessary to devise an automatic method of continuously recording the photocurrent. The general layout of the apparatus is given in Figure 1. The photomultiplier has a shutter in front which is open in the working position (Figures 1 and 3). Every ten minutes, the shutter is

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closed for 40 sec by the relay system 4 and 5 (Figure 1), worked by a time mechanism 6 (obtained from a thermograph or barograph). To control the sensitivity, a lamp (2) can be switched on every 60 min by the time mechanism. Position A in the diagram corresponds to the working position and position B, to the inclusion of the standard lamp. The photomultiplier was kept in a special casing (Figure 2) which provided special cooling to diminish the dark current. Figure 3 shows an example of the traces obtained (with a recording apparatus of type EPP-09). The maximum (at about 1 μ) which appeared at midnight and lasted for five minutes can be easily seen - this would not have been noticed with normal discontinuous recording. This maximum had been observed earlier (Ref 1) but not in so sharp a form. In the summer and autumn of 1956, parallel measurements were carried out at two stations on the El'brus (at 2 200 and 3 900 m) to determine the radiation intensity of the night sky. The aim was to discover the influence of

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irregular changes in the transparency of air on the measured magnitudes of the night sky illumination. It was established that while the diurnal variation at 3 900 m was reasonably smooth, the variation at 2 200 m showed irregular fluctuations (Figure 4). Thus, by using two stations, it was possible to make an allowance for the oscillations in transparency. The results also confirmed previous data on the weakening of night sky radiation in the layer 2 200 - 3 900 m. This varied between factors of 2.5-3 for the 1μ region.

Photometric investigations of infra-red radiation from the night sky have, up to the moment, depended on either a spectrophotographic method or a method using a sensitive electrophotometer with light filter. The first method is difficult to use for detailed investigations into the diurnal variation, whilst the second does not admit of detailed investigation into the energy distribution of the radiation.

In the autumn of 1956, the authors obtained a recording of the infra-red radiation from the night sky in the

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region of 1μ with a photomultiplier (cooled caesium oxide cathode) used with a monochromator. Using wide slits, light signals from the night sky were obtained twice as large as the background noise ($15 \times 10^{-9} \text{a}$ as compared with $7 \times 10^{-9} \text{a}$). The apparatus employed was the same as in Refs 1 and 2. It seems possible that further development may make this the most useful method for studying the structure of the night sky radiation.

The authors next discuss some methods applied in the photometric laboratory of the Physics Institute for the accurate determination of the parameters of electrophotometers.

Two stages of measurement are required for obtaining the spectral characteristics, i.e. the quantity ϵ_{λ}

defined as the ratio of the photocurrent at the output of the photomultiplier and the spectral intensity producing the current (ϵ_{λ} is measured in absolute units).

1) Determining the amount of energy falling on the photo-

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cathode in absolute units. 2) Measuring the corresponding photocurrent. The authors used for these measurements a monochromator (UM-2) which permitted the making of measurements in the region $1 - 0.4 \mu$. The light source was an ordinary electric bulb with a straight filament focused by a condensing lens. The light current at the monochromator output was measured with a thermo-element (LEFI - B.P. Kozyrev's system) with a sensitivity of about 1 V/W . The thermocurrent was measured either by a galvanometer (sensitivity $3.8 \times 10^{-10} \text{ A/m/m}$) or by a photo-electronic optical amplifier (PEOU-15-LEFI). When the spectral energy distribution at the monochromator output has been measured, the thermo element is replaced by the photoelectric receiver under investigation. The measurements of photocurrent are then repeated and the ratio of the photocurrent in amperes to the spectral intensity in cal/sec gives e_{λ} in Coulomb/calory.

Card5/7 Control experiments on the electrophotometer sensitivity must be carried out regularly using a special etalon with

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a constant intensity lamp. The etalon is used with a light filter having a passband equal to the region of night sky under investigation. The errors from this cause can be reduced to 0.5-1%.

Particular attention must be paid to the linearity of the light characteristics of photoelectric instruments. An example of satisfactory linearity for a caesium oxide cathode is shown in Figure 5. Antimony-caesium cathodes often deviate from this condition.

The measurements described were carried out in part by students of LGU - Verevkin, Volkov, Dvugolyuk, Nevskiy and Prilezhayev.

There are 5 figures and 2 Soviet references.

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On the Electrophotometric Investigation of the Illumination of the
Night Sky

ASSOCIATIONS: Leningradskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet
(Leningrad State University) and
Institut prikladnoy geofiziki Akademii nauk SSSR
(Institute of Applied Geophysics of the Ac.Sc.USSR)

SUBMITTED: June 22, 1957

1. Night sky--Radiation

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BOL'SHANOVA, L.G.; GEORGIYEVSKIY, Yu.N.; OTTO, A.N.; RCDIONOV, S.F.

Electrophotometric investigation of noctilucence of the sky.
Mekhduar.geofiz.god no.4:58-59 '59. (MIRA 11:11)
(Geophysics) (Photometry)

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION SOV/5019

Georgiyevskiy, Yu. S., A. Ya. Driving, N. V. Zolotavina, G. V. Rozenberg,
Ye. M. Feygsl'son and V. S. Khazanov

Prozhektornyy luch v atmosfere; issledovaniya po atmosfernoy optike
(Searchlight Ray in the Atmosphere; Investigations in Atmospheric Optics)
Moscow, Izd-vo AN SSSR, 1960. 243 p. Errata slip inserted. 1,600 copies
printed.

Sponsoring Agency: Akademiya nauk SSSR. Institut fiziki atmosfery.

Ed. (Title page): G. V. Rozenberg, Professor; Ed. of Publishing House: N. L.
Telesnin; Tech. Ed.: I. F. Koval'skaya.

PURPOSE: This book is intended for geophysicists concerned with searchlight
sounding of the atmosphere and questions in atmospheric optics.

COVERAGE: The book reports on recent investigations of the effect of atmospheric
conditions on the visibility of distant objects illuminated by a searchlight,
and the utilization of a searchlight beam for investigations in atmospheric
optics. The authors limit themselves to that side of the problem directly

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Searchlight Ray in the Atmosphere (Cont.)

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connected with atmospheric conditions, but give a sufficiently detailed review of present-day data on the optical properties of the atmosphere. Attention is concentrated on studies made by the authors and their colleagues at the Laboratoriya atmosfery optiki Instituta fiziki atmosfery Akademii nauk SSSR (Laboratory of Atmospheric Optics of the Institute of Physics of the Atmosphere AS USSR). No personalities are mentioned. There are 173 references: 100 Soviet, 38 English, 25 German, and 10 French.

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535.242.2:551.591

AUTHORS: Georgiyevskiy, Yu. S.; Dianov-Klokov, V. I.; Turkin, G. D.

TITLE: A logarithmic photometer with compensation of the disturbances from the turbulent fluctuations of the light beam

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Izvestiya. Fizika atmosfery i okeana, v. 1, no. 8, 1965, 880-883

TOPIC TAGS: photometry, transmission spectrum, turbulence effect, automatic regulation / DMR 4, monochromator, logarithmic diode

ABSTRACT: A reliable and simple logarithmic photometer is so designed that it automatically compensates for turbulent fluctuations arising as a light beam travels along the measurement path. The atmospheric transmission spectrum is measured by U_{III} , the logarithmic ratio of the intensity of the light beam traveling the measurement path (I') to the light beam which serves to compensate for internal variations of the instrument (I''). The external turbulent fluctuation is compensated for by adding a thin quartz wafer (KP_2 in Fig. 1 on the Enclosure) which directs a part of the beam along the "fluctuation path." The logarithmic diode (D_2) which serves as a load for the photometer is identical to the Card 1/3

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logarithmic diode (D_1) in the signal path. Both diodes produce pulse voltages, the difference between which is obtained from the difference unit (V). Tests at $\lambda = 7620 \text{ \AA}$ using a DMR = 4 double prism monochromator having a resolution of 30 \AA indicated that the noise was reduced by a factor of 8. The authors thank G. V. Rozenburg for his suggestions as to the theory of the operation of the compensating unit, and S. V. Ovchinnikova for her assistance in testing. Orig. art. has: 3 figures and 4 formulas. 44.55

ASSOCIATION: Akademiya nauk SSSR, Institut fiziki atmosfery (Atmospheric Physics Institute, Academy of Sciences SSSR)

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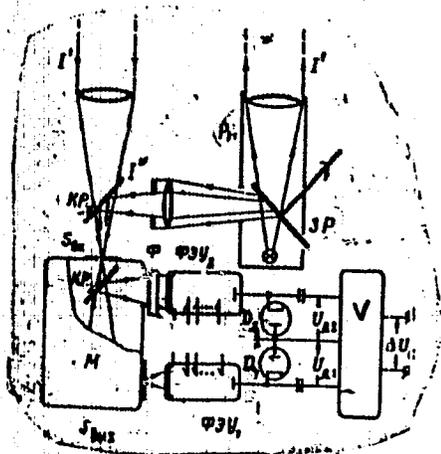


Fig. 1.

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GEORGIYEVSKIY, Yu.S.; GORCHAKOV, G.I.; DIANOV-KLOKOV, V.I.; ROMANOVA, L.M.

Interinstitutional scientific conference on the spectral transparency of the atmosphere in the visible and infrared spectral ranges. Izv. AN SSSR. Fiz. atm. i okeana 2 no.1:94-95 Ja '66.

(MIRA 19:1)

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ACC NR: AP600344,9

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AUTHOR: Georgiyevskiy, Yu. S.; Gorchakov, G. I.; Dianov-Klokov, V. I.; Romanova, L.M. B

ORG: none

TITLE: Conference on the spectral transparency of the atmosphere in the visible and infrared regions of the spectrum

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Izvestiya. Fizika atmosfery i okeana, v. 2, no. 1, 1966, 94-95

TOPIC TAGS: atmosphere transparency, light scattering, meteorologic conference, light absorption, IR radiation, atmospheric turbulence, fog, atmospheric humidity, IR spectroscopy, troposphere, electromagnetic field, quantum mechanics, atmospheric cloud, optic property

ABSTRACT: A scientific conference of the Institutes of Higher Education was held in Tomsk from 29 June to 1 July 1966 on problems dealing with the spectral transparency of the atmosphere in the visible and infrared regions. The conference was convened in accordance with a directive of the Ministry of Higher and Intermediate Specialized Education of the RSFSR, and was organized by the Commission on Radiation of the Academy of Sciences USSR and the Siberian Physicotechnical Institute imeni V. D. Kuznetsov of Tomsk State University. Representatives of 14 different organizations presented some 70 papers on both theoretical and experimental investigations of the spectral transparency of the atmosphere, light propagation

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in a scattering medium, turbulent fluctuations, measuring equipment, and the techniques of measurement.

Following the introductory remarks of the chairman of the organizing committee, K. Ya. Kondrat'yev (Leningrad State University), the following survey reports were read: Chief results of ground- and upper-level spectral investigations of the infrared transparency of the atmosphere up to 13μ ; solution of direct and inverse problems by K. Ya. Kondrat'yev, I. Ya. Badinov, S. D. Andreyev, and D. V. Andreyev (Leningrad State University), and Current state of the art of experimental and theoretical work on the absorption of infrared radiation in the atmosphere by Y. V. Zuyev (Siberian Physicochemical Institute),

A good many of the reports dealt with the molecular absorption of light.

A series of reports by B. S. Neporent, M. S. Kiseleva, Ye. O. Fedorova, M. M. Miroshnikov, and B. N. Batenov examined certain patterns of absorption of IR radiation along different trajectories in the atmosphere in the region of forbidden bands in the case of a continuous spectrum source as well as the results of utilizing these patterns to investigate the vertical profiles of humidity. Related to these investigations was the work of I. Ya. Badinov, S. D. Andreyev, and B. V. Lipatov (Leningrad State University) on the dynamics of the moisture content of layers of the

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atmosphere as derived from spectroscopic observations. Reports by K. Ya. Kondrat'yev, I. Ya. Badinov, S. D. Andreyev, D. V. Andreyev, V. B. Lipatov, Ye. M. Yesipova, G. A. Nikol'skiy, T. A. Kakar'yeva, N. Ye. Ter-Markaryants, and V. F. Zhvalev (Leningrad State University) suggested the use of spectral investigations of IR radiation at different heights to solve some meteorological problems.

A large number of reports dealt with theoretical and experimental investigations of the functions of atmospheric transmittance in the infrared bands of H₂O and CO₂ absorption (V. Ye. Zuyev, S. D. Ivorogov, L. I. Nesmelov, I. I. Ippol'tov, Yu. S. Makushin, A. A. Orlov of the Siberian Physicotechnical Institute; B. M. Golubitskiy, S. O. Mirumyants, S. K. Moshalenko, and A. M. Brdunsh'teyn) and the computation of the intensities in the H₂O and CO₂ absorption bands (Yu. S. Makushin, E. V. Luchin of the Siberian Institute and B. M. Golubitskiy.) Yu. S. Georgiyevskiy (Institute of Physics of the Atmosphere) reported on the results of photoelectric measurements of the transparency of the ground layer of the atmosphere in the 0.37-1.14 μ sector with a resolution of 1-2 \AA , which the author compares with computations made on the basis of data from the simultaneous determination of the microstructure by direct methods.

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